

THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE ABRIDGED

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, AND OF THE BOARD OF  
DIRECTORS.

AT WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1842

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WASHINGTON.

J. & G. S. GIDEON, PRINTERS.

1842.

## CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1<sup>st</sup>. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

2d. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for Colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

3d. Every citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of this Society.

4th. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of delegates from the several State Societies, and Societies for the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually into the common treasury shall be entitled to two delegates. Each Society having under its care a Colony shall be entitled to three delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a Colony, composing at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any individual contributing one thousand dollars to the Society shall be a Director for life.

5th. The Society and the Board of Directors shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. The Board shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several Colonies in Liberia; to provide a uniform code of laws for such Colonies, and manage the general affairs of Colonization throughout the United States, except within the States which planted Colonies. They shall also appoint annually the Executive Committee, to consist of seven, with such other officers as they may deem necessary. Any two members of the Executive Committee, with the chairman, shall form a quorum for the transaction of ordinary executive business; but all appropriations of money, or measures involving the expenditure of funds, other than for the payment of debts previously contracted by order of the Executive Committee, shall be approved by at least four members of the Executive Committee. The officers of the Society shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors, and shall have a right to speak, but not to vote. The said Board of Directors shall designate the salaries of the officers, and adopt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the Colonization cause. It shall be their duty to provide for the fulfilment of all existing obligations of the American Colonization Society, and nothing in the following article of these amendments shall limit or restrain their power to make such provision by an equitable assessment on the several Societies. Whenever a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be regularly called, and there are not at least six members in attendance, in such case five members of the Executive Committee, the chairman being one, with such Directors, not less than two, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, the Board so constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

6th. The expenses of the General Government in Africa shall be borne by the several associated Societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

7th. Every such Society which has under its care a Colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the Colonization and care of its emigrants.

8th. The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of the Colonies.

9th. The President and Vice Presidents of the Society shall be elected annually by the Society.

10th. It shall be the duty of the President, (or in his absence the Vice Presidents, according to seniority) to preside at meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

11th. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring in their respective numbers during the year, and to make such By-Laws for their government as they may deem necessary; provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

12th. This Constitution may be modified or altered, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the said Societies, transmitted to each of the Societies three months before the annual meetings of the Board of Directors; provided such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

13th. The representatives of the Societies present at the annual meeting adopting this Constitution shall have the power to elect delegates to serve in the Board of Directors, until others are appointed by their Societies. The delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board.

14th. All sums paid into the Treasury of the American Colonization Society shall be applied, after defraying the expenses of collection of the same and a ratable portion of the subsisting debts of the Society, to the advancement, use, and benefit of the Colony of Monrovia; and the Agent of the Society, or Governor, shall reside therein.

## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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The time has again arrived when it becomes our duty to present to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, and through them to the public generally, a detailed statement of our transactions during the year that has passed.

Our thanks and gratitude are due to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the favor which he has shown to this Society, and all its interests since our last anniversary. The tokens of his love have been manifest and often repeated. At no time have we enjoyed more evidences of his providential regard, nor been more encouraged to trust to his power and wisdom to carry forward this great enterprise to its glorious completion. We recognise, as applicable to our plans and undertakings, the great principle that "except the Lord build the house, the builders labor in vain: and except the Lord watch the city, the watchman waketh in vain." We have no confidence in our own councils, or our best directed efforts, apart from his divine blessing. It is, therefore, with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we are able to recognise the "good hand of our God upon us," and his benevolent aid afforded to us in all the labors of the past year. For the general and increasing prosperity of the cause in this country; for the favorable impression made upon the minds of the colored people; for the great liberality which many friends have manifested in their contributions; for the manner in which our vessels have been protected while sailing the bosom of the mighty deep; for the preservation of the colony in times of extreme peril; for the general health which has prevailed; for the advancement in industry, education, and general improvement; for the outpouring of his spirit on the churches; and for many other blessings, we are indebted to Him who ruleth among the nations, and whose dominion is over all.

But while we speak of that favor which has so signally marked the operations of the Society during the past year, we are called upon to record the removal by death of one of our most ardent, untiring, and successful fellow laborers. Our excellent and worthy Governor, THOMAS BUCHANAN, departed

this life on the 3d of September, at the Agency house, at Bassa Cove. He left Monrovia, with apparent good health, on the 24th of July, in the colonial schooner *Regulus*, for the purpose of visiting the leeward settlements, for the discharge of the important duties connected with his office. He arrived at Marshall on the following day, and immediately after his arrival he was seized with a violent attack of fever, which continued at intervals for several successive days. With indefatigable zeal he prosecuted his duties until the 31st, when he again embarked for Bassa Cove. While at Marshall he was unfortunately unable to get the medicines which he ought to have taken, and when leaving there he was thoroughly drenched in the rain, which brought on again the paroxysms of fever with greatly increased violence. He arrived at Bassa Cove on the 1st of August, and was confined to his bed until the 7th, when he again found himself convalescent, and commenced the discharge of his various duties. They being exceedingly arduous, and his zeal unconquerable in prosecuting them, he soon sunk under them. After a few days' relaxation, he again partially recovered, and again resumed his duties, hoping to complete them, that he might return to Monrovia: but it was too much for him; his constitution was too shattered to sustain itself, and alas! he is gone! His mortal remains lie entombed in the Government grounds at Bassa, beneath some stately trees, shading the house built by himself some six years ago. "He has ceased from his labors, and his works do follow him." He retained the exercise of his faculties of mind until the last. He enjoyed a calmness and peace of soul which nothing could shake; and he died in the triumphs of that faith which he had long professed, and in the blessed hope of the glory of God. We find in the journal kept by him on his first voyage to the colony, in 1835, the following interesting record of his feelings and hopes, on entering upon the work in which he laid down his life: "*The God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, can also temper the rays of a tropical sun to a northern constitution. BUT THOUGH HE SLAY ME, YET WILL I TRUST IN HIM. THE WORK IS HIS TO WHICH I GO, AND IS WORTHY OF ALL SACRIFICE.*"

While we deplore the loss sustained by ourselves, by this country, the colony, Africa, the church, and the world, in the decease of this noble and distinguished laborer in the cause of philanthropy, we have the consolation of knowing, that he went forth to the work "having counted the cost," and with the distinct knowledge that he might never again return to his country or his kindred. When the hour of his departure came, he was not taken by surprise, he was not called upon to make a sacrifice greater than he had contemplated. He had finished the work that was given him to do, and was neither unprepared nor unwilling to go and receive the crown that had been laid up for him.

Few events could possibly have occurred more deeply affecting the interests of Colonization than the death of Gov. BUCHANAN. It cast a gloom over Liberia. The Commonwealth deeply mourned his loss. And thousands of

hearts in this country have felt a chill come over them, as they have heard or read the melancholy intelligence of his departure from that benevolent and devoted career of usefulness, in which they had learned to love him for the excellence of his spirit, and to admire him for the greatness of his soul!

He came to the aid of the cause at a time when his help was greatly needed. To his character and administration is to be ascribed much of the continued confidence in the prospects of the Colony's firmness and stability, which has taken possession of the great body of its friends and patrons. With such a man at the helm, they were willing to freight the ship with their treasure, believing that she would outride the severest storms that might rise and beat upon her!

Now that he is removed, we trust that they will maintain their steadfastness, and not allow their confidence, in either the goodness or ultimate success of the cause, to abate in the least. We are happy in being able to give them our best assurance, that the progress of the colony will still be onward. Gen. J. J. ROBERTS, the Lieutenant Governor, immediately on hearing of the demise of Gov. BUCHANAN, assumed, by virtue of his office, the administration of the Government. At our latest dates all things were quiet and promising. There was no jar, and no disorder or commotion on account of the reins of government passing into different hands. On the contrary, there seemed a general disposition to uphold the laws, and abide by the provisions of the Constitution.

Gen. ROBERTS is a colonist of more than ordinary intelligence and energy of character. He stands high among the citizens of Liberia, and we have great confidence in his capacity to manage the duties of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. With the aid of his legal advisers in the Colonial Council, and the proper exercise of prudence and discretion, we may confidently hope to see the interests of the colony upheld, and its influence over the native tribes extended far and wide.

Much has been done during the last year to place the administration of justice and the execution of the laws upon a firm foundation. Circumstances of danger have arisen, which have shown some defects in the legal enactments of the Colonial Council, which have been promptly corrected or supplied. The exercise of the elective franchise has given rise, as in all other countries, to party preferences and political strife. The natives around have in some instances showed themselves in hostile attitudes. But through all these difficulties the majesty of the laws has been respected, and the government has kept on in the even tenor of its way. Much of encouragement is thus furnished to the friends of Colonization. This strength and stability of the Colonial government gives bright promise for the future. In the hour of peril it has nerve and sinew sufficient to bear itself bravely through. Such a result will tend powerfully to establish this stupendous scheme of philanthropy in the confidence of the whole American people. After all the dark storms which have beat upon it have spent their force, the colony has emerged with

renewed vigor from them all; and the bow of promise appears, at present, encircling with vivid colors, that asylum for the oppressed, and that home for the free.

The only *real* objection which has ever been urged against the magnificent scheme of Colonization, has been its impracticability. But now this is removed. The most formidable obstacles have been overcome. We behold on that once barbarous coast several flourishing, industrious, and happy colonies, in which good order, pure morality, exemplary temperance, and fervent religion are conspicuous.

The regular official reports which we have received in regard to the health of the inhabitants the past year, have been of a highly encouraging nature. The several companies of emigrants sent out, have passed through their acclimation with an unusually small amount of sickness, and comparatively few deaths. It is true that several deaths have occurred among the white residents, and during the past rainy season considerable sickness has prevailed among the old colonists, owing to the fact that the rains have been excessive beyond what the oldest inhabitants can remember to have witnessed; still the mortality has not been great.\* The physicians now understand the diseases. Great credit is due to Dr. DAY, the Colonial Physician, for the zeal and skill with which he has discharged his responsible trust. He has himself had several attacks of the fever. But his exertions to take care of the lives and health of the newly arrived emigrants, have been unremitted, and his success has been highly creditable to himself, and fortunate for the society and the cause. And while his life and services are spared to the colony, we shall have great confidence in sending emigrants from any section of this country.

The incipient steps have been taken for the establishment, under his superintendence, of a medical school, in which shall be educated, from the youths of the colony and natives of the country, a regular body of physicians. This measure will essentially contribute to the welfare and respectability of the Commonwealth, and also to the economy of our home operations. The minds of the whole population need to be changed in regard to the theory and practice of medicine. They entertain very low ideas of the necessity of learning and science, in order to qualify any person for this responsible duty. Springing from this is a want of entire confidence in the regularly educated physician. Of necessary consequence, our physician must labor under the greatest disadvantages, until such notions are removed from their minds. Another error, which needs correction, is the impression that when they are once taken sick they must certainly die. There is almost certainty of death when the patient desponds, and has no one present to give him hope and encouragement. Our physician correctly remarks "one medicine on which I

\* By examining the files of Africa's Luminary and the Liberia Herald, we find that in three months, during the sickliest season, there were 13 deaths—three of whom were white persons, five newly arrived emigrants, and five colonists—out of a population of over 2,000.

rely with much confidence is *encouragement to hope for the best in every case*. I have been frequently obliged to order from the room those who would come and sit over the sick with long and foreboding countenances, relating the sufferings they had passed through, and the mortality that had attended their expedition. Were their story all true, then was not the time nor there the place to relate it."

Dr. DAY was right in this course. No person ought to be allowed continually to be sounding the sentence of death in the ears of those who are sick. Minds naturally credulous and easily frightened need a different course of treatment.

We feel constrained to call the attention of our friends to this important subject. The very best medicine an emigrant can carry out with him is cheerfulness and a reasonable degree of assurance that he will survive the fever, and have long life and great prosperity and happiness granted to him in that land of his fathers, and only hope for his descendants.

We would, therefore, most respectfully request, that persons liberating their slaves to go to Liberia, and persons who have intercourse with the free colored people about to emigrate, should adopt a course of instruction and counsel corresponding with the above suggestions. They can thus contribute most powerfully to the health of the colonists; and while they enjoy the high gratification of having accomplished much present good, they shall see painted in the future prospect, scenes still more bright and cheering, consequent upon their timely endeavors.

During the year that has passed, the vital interests of morality and religion have steadily advanced in the colony. Increased attention has been given to the education of the rising generation. Several schools have been supported by the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where they have educated the children free of any charge. It has been a part of their policy to devote a large share of their efforts to the rising generation in this way. In this respect they are now making some change. Hereafter all their *free* schools are to be for *native* children: while none are to be established in the colony but such as will maintain themselves. Several new churches have been built and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The Methodist mission is prosecuting this work with great zeal. There are few places in Christendom better supplied with the gospel than the various settlements in Liberia. One of the most interesting features in their operations during the past year is the increased attention which has been given to the spiritual wants of the native tribes in the neighborhood of the colonial settlements. A strong missionary spirit has been manifested among the colonists themselves. The most friendly and benevolent feeling has been shown towards the natives. Several new missionary stations have been formed under the most encouraging prospects. The greatest anxiety is shown by multitudes of the natives to have schools established among them, and churches built, and the ordinances of the gospel administered. It may be said with great truth, that "the fields

are white, ready to the harvest." It would be impossible to find in any country freer access to wider fields of usefulness. Several of the most important missionary societies in this country are turning their attention thither with more than their former earnestness. It is important, however, that they should seek out and send forth colored men as their missionaries. Two very essential considerations urge them to this course: First, the fatality of the climate to the white man. During the past year several of the missionaries have died. Some of them even before they had entered on their labors. They had no sooner set foot on the soil than death marked them as his prey. It is the country and the climate of the colored man. And there seems a prohibition of nature against the appropriation of it to the use of the white man. We are convinced from past experience that we cannot rely on the labors of white men to perfect the institutions of civil liberty and of christianity in the dark places of Africa.

But the second consideration which should urge our missionary societies to send out colored missionaries, is the fact that they will harmonize with the colonists more readily, and will also have more easy access to the natives, and more powerful influence with them than white men can have. There is no prejudice against them; while the natives have come to look upon the white man as their natural enemy.

These considerations induce us to hope that special efforts will soon be made to train up colored men to go as missionary pioneers into the heart of Africa. Our colony furnishes them an entrance and a defence, such as is enjoyed by no other missionaries. Under the ægis of its protection, and in co-operation with its citizens, they may labor with great security, and with the most flattering prospects of enlarged and ever enlarging success.

Early in the past year circumstances seemed to render it desirable that we should purchase from the natives the points on the seaboard lying between our various settlements. The slave factories for a long series of years having existed at New Cesters and Gallenas, were broken up, and the internal slave trade was thereby seriously checked. New Cesters lies within the limits of coast that ought to belong to our colony, and it is indispensable that we should treat with the natives for it and several other points, in order that we may have an unbroken line of coast of about three hundred miles, to make a fair experiment of what can be done by a republican government on the shores of Africa. We supposed that the breaking up of these slave stations furnished an opportunity when, by prompt and vigorous action, advantages could be obtained and secured, which, if suffered to pass without improvement, might never return. It will be recollected, that on the western coast of Africa we have four distinct and important settlements, viz: Monrovia and its neighboring villages; Bassa Cove and its interior settlements; Sinou; and Cape Palmas. At Monrovia and Bassa Cove there is very little danger of the interference of any other nation, or of the slave trade being carried on: but this is not the case on the north of Monrovia, and between Bassa Cove and



Sinou. This great extent of unoccupied territory furnishes eligible points for traders to establish factories for slaves, or merchandize, which must seriously interfere with the government and general prosperity of our colony.

We gave the friends of the Colonization scheme in this country fair warning of this danger, and appealed to them, through the press, by private letters, and with the voice of our agents, to afford us at once the large sum that was demanded to meet this exigency. We could not move in the matter without the requisite means. Governor BUCHANAN was most solicitous about the result. The same solicitude pervaded the Board of Directors and other friends of the cause.

But some months passed away, and the requisite money had not been received. A general sympathy was expressed, and liberal promises of aid were given us. But there was no room for delay. Prompt action was considered the only efficient action. So fully were we impressed with this consideration, that we ventured to purchase, on credit, a small schooner, and a valuable cargo of goods, the cost of which was \$12,010, and despatched them to the colony for the purpose of negotiating with the natives along the coast. But the crisis with one or two of the points had passed before the *Regulus* arrived, or the Governor had the means of making the purchases. It was impossible to prosecute the necessary negotiations along the coast without having a vessel at his command. Before he could obtain one, the slave traders, and others interested, had contrived to excite the natives at Gallenas and New Cesters in such a manner, as that no treaty could be made with them. Since that time, the slave trade has been revived at both New Cesters and Gallenas, or its neighborhood.

So that for the present, there is little prospect of obtaining a jurisdiction over those two tracts of country. But we do not abandon the hope of being able to secure them at no very distant day. The slave trade cannot much longer survive so near our settlements. The natives will soon learn who are their real friends. And if the patrons of this cause will only furnish us the means, so that, when another auspicious moment occurs, we can promptly meet it, we shall doubtless be able to add this desirable consummation to our purchases along the coast.

We have the pleasure of communicating the fact, that our efforts to acquire territory have not been entirely without success. Two very important and highly beautiful tracts have been purchased, one lying north and the other south of the territory of Sinou. The tract on the north extends from Pogor River, the boundary of Sinou, to Grand Boutan, about twenty-five miles, and running interior from fifteen to twenty-five miles. The tract on the south is called Blue Barre, which is about fifteen miles in extent, and is represented as one of the most desirable places on the coast—a splendid district of country, well watered, and abounding in the greatest variety and luxuriance of productions. This tract has been selected by the Louisiana State Colonization Society as the site for their colony. A location has been selected for the es-

tablishment of the first emigrants, and houses erected for the accommodation of about one hundred.

The purchase of these two parcels of territory is but a beginning of what must be done, and that speedily. The permanent prosperity of Liberia cannot be set down as the most certain of contingent events, until we have an undisputed and indisputable claim to the whole line of coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about 300 miles. Every individual must be convinced that we ought to strain every nerve to gain possession of this continuous coast. What is wanted now is MONEY to purchase this territory, so absolutely necessary to the unity and compactness of our colony, and its permanent peace and security. For it is certain, that if foreign traders come in and locate their trading establishments between our settlements, there will arise jealousies and dangerous collisions. And we cannot disguise the fact, that we seriously apprehend trouble from this source. Already some difficulties have occurred between foreign traders\* who have established factories on the coast and our colonial authorities. And there is evidently manifested a strong disposition so to interfere as to prevent the natives from ceding the right of jurisdiction over the territory to the government of Liberia. It is painful to us to be compelled to speak on this subject. But it is vital to our prospects. Already our colonists are liable to constant annoyance from this source; and there can be no permanent peace and security till our right of government is established all along the coast. We therefore call upon the friends of the African race, and of the cause of Colonization, to arouse, and receive the adequate impression of the real importance of this emergency. Let the facts relating to this subject be considered, and the sleeping zeal of many well wishers be renewedly awakened. The requisite funds must be collected, or a cloud will come over our prospect, and a chill run through our hearts. The friends of this cause in the United States are so numerous and powerful, that nothing but prompt and united action is requisite to achieve any thing that can be done by money!

A portion of the debt contracted for the *Regulus* and her cargo is yet unpaid. This debt never would have been incurred but for the urgency of the case, and the belief that the friends of the cause would promptly come forward and enable us to meet the payment. It is contrary to the general policy of the society to contract any new debts until the old ones are all paid. Indeed it was our intention at the beginning of the year, to appropriate all our available funds to the liquidation of the old debts, expecting to be able at this meeting to report that this very desirable object had been accomplished. But circumstances over which we could have no control, prevented the entire fulfilment of this intention. And we believe that if the old creditors will candidly consider the situation in which we have been placed, they will fully approve of

\* In some instances they have set up a claim to the territory themselves, and have denied the right of the native kings to cede their lands to the colony.

the course we have pursued. The appropriations which have been made during the year, have all, excepting for the payment of old debts, been to preserve the very existence of the colony, and to execute pledges given to colored people desiring to emigrate. The expenses incurred in sending out emigrants have been heavy—and yet we have not sought for emigrants: more have offered than we could take; and we have only sent out those whose stay in this country could not be prolonged.

The only expeditions that have been gotten up, have been with reference to those who must have been sold into perpetual bondage unless taken to the colony. Much more than money enough to have paid all the old debts has been devoted to this object. And will any of the creditors object to this course? Will they not prefer to wait a little longer for their pay, than that we should have let these persons, whose hearts were set upon going to the colony, remain in this country, with the certain prospect of never reaching this desired end? We think not.

But again: The money demanded for the purchase of territory and the schooner *Regulus* would have more than paid the old debts. But would the creditors have been pleased with this? Could we have justified ourselves to the American people and the world, if we had made no effort to purchase territory and save our infant colony, even though in doing this, we were actuated by the laudable endeavor to pay off the old creditors of the society. We believe that the unanimous voices of both creditors and community is, that the absolutely indispensable operations of Colonization must be carried on at all hazards. This has been the conviction under which we have acted. We have abstained from enlarging our operations, or engaging in any new or experimental enterprises, until the debts of the Society should be paid; and we recommend that this policy be still pursued.

Some progress has been made in liquidating the old debt, but not as much as we had wished; and it is due to the creditors to remark that, with a few exceptions, they have manifested a spirit of great liberality. Some of them still refuse to accept the terms of the compromise proposed to them, and of course have not received any part of their claim against the Society.

There is but one mind among the members of the committee in regard to the importance of paying all the old debts of the Society, so that it may stand forth unincumbered, and enabled to appropriate all its available funds to carrying forward the legitimate objects of the institution. At the last annual meeting it was supposed that the receipts from the several legacies to the Society would enable us to accomplish this desirable end. But unexpected obstacles have been thrown in the way of the final settlement of these legacies, and unavoidable delays have taken place; so that the total receipts from legacies during the year have been only \$5,300. This sum falls very far short of the receipts from the same source during the preceding year: an advance on which we had a right to expect. No effort has been spared to raise money during the past year. But in many parts of the country all efforts have been

almost unavailing. During the last three months it has seemed impossible to make collections. Some of our most ardent friends have been unable to aid us in our time of need. Many of our Auxiliary Societies have not made us any remittances during the year: they allege that it has not been for the want of *disposition*, but of *ability*, in as much as they have found it impossible to collect the small sums due from their own members.

We have been endeavoring to re-model the system of agencies, so as to make it more effectual, and less liable to objection or abuse. We have employed some new agents, men of high talents, who, we hope, will continue for years in the service of the cause, who shall have their fields of labor definitely assigned to them, and remain in them. In this way they will become acquainted with the people, and the people will be inspired with confidence in them. Hitherto our agents have gone too exclusively to the larger cities and towns, and to the rich and the liberal, while the smaller places have been overlooked. We consider this a great misfortune. We must rely on the *many*, and not on the *few*.

Several new Auxiliary Societies have been formed in different parts of the country, which promise much assistance in future. New life has also been infused into some of the State Societies, from which great good will undoubtedly result. A plan of union has been arranged between the Mississippi and Louisiana State Societies and the Parent-institution, which has brought the powerful influence of those States to the aid of the cause, and has satisfied, it is believed, all who have heretofore doubted the propriety or possibility of such a union.

As it will be a satisfaction to many friends of the cause in those States, as well as elsewhere, to see the principles of this union, we insert in the appendix the terms of the one made with the Mississippi State Society, to which the one with the Louisiana Society is very similar.

The Mississippi Society have furnished over three thousand dollars to aid in improving their settlement in the Colony, and in extending their purchase of territory. A number of emigrants are preparing to leave the State to join their companions in the Colony. The State Society of Louisiana has also furnished considerable means towards the purchase of territory for the location of a Colony from that State, and it is understood that a large number of persons are preparing to emigrate as pioneers in the noble cause. We anticipate great things from these two States in the future. A very large body of their best citizens are the able and devoted friends of Colonization.

We are continually receiving applications for a passage to Liberia from free people of color in different parts of the country. A company in one neighborhood, in a free State, write the most urgent letters, desiring to be sent to the Colony. A man and his wife request a free passage, saying that they have just paid \$3,000 for themselves, and have nothing left, but want to go to Liberia, and start with a fair chance. A man begs us to help him to get to Liberia, saying he has a wife and four grown children, all of whom he has

purchased, excepting one, for whom he yet owes about six hundred dollars, which he will be able to pay this winter, and then he wants to start immediately. Our agent in Tennessee says, that a thousand emigrants can be obtained in that State, if we can raise the means of sending them out—but that they are mostly poor, and entirely unable to pay their own expenses. *Sion Harris*, a Colonist, and the bold defender of Heddington, has been travelling with our agent in Tennessee; and the most favorable impression has been produced on the free colored population. In three or four towns in which they stopped as they passed through Virginia very great good was done—and about sixty persons offer themselves as candidates for the Colony. Mr. Harris formerly lived in Tennessee, and his object in coming to this country was to carry out with him some of the members of his family who are anxious to go.

*James Brown*, another Colonist, and a member of the Legislative Council of Liberia, has also been in this country the last six months, a part of which time he has spent in Connecticut and Rhode Island, travelling with our agent there. And we have been informed from various sources, that the most favorable impression has been produced. He has given a great amount of information in regard to the Colony which is relied upon as true. And many of the colored people who had considered themselves as privileged above all their race, have been induced to reconsider the subject, and are constrained to admit that their condition and prospects are far beneath what they would be were they to emigrate to Liberia.

We wish our friends fully to understand the position we occupy with regard to emigrants. We have been obliged to refuse a passage to many who have been anxious to go. We have not had the means to send them; nor have we at present any brighter prospects before us. We shall, unless our patrons are liberal beyond what we can expect, be compelled to deny many whose hearts are set upon going to Africa.

It is therefore considered indispensable that we should own a good, large, substantial ship, or be enabled to adopt some other means of keeping up a regular communication with the Colony. It is at the greatest inconvenience, and with the heaviest expense, that we can engage the service of transient vessels. A single instance will show the necessity of our having a vessel whose movements we can control. Last summer it became necessary for us to make preparations to send an expedition from Norfolk, Va., in October. Eighteen slaves in Flemingsburg, Ky., had by the will of their deceased master, the privilege of going to Liberia, and they were all anxious to go, and it was necessary that they should go at that time. Upwards of twenty in Richmond, Va., were in the same situation. Some in North Carolina were obliged to leave the State at that time. A family of eight in Trenton, N. J., also were anxious to go. With the fairest prospect of fifty-eight emigrants, we engaged a Merchantman to go to Norfolk and carry them out, and appointed a day for their sailing. But just as those in Flemingsburg, Ky.

were about to start from home, a suit was instituted against the estate, which rendered it impossible for them to leave at that time. We received the intelligence only a few days before the vessel was to sail. And as "misfortunes come not single"—after the preparations for the departure of those from Richmond had been made, and they were expecting to leave the next day, obstacles were thrown in the way of their leaving, by an undecided suit in the Court of Appeals which compelled the high minded and honorable executor to abandon all hope of sending them at that time. Some adverse influence also came athwart the path of the family in Trenton, N. J., which prevented them from going for a year yet. This, too, took place at the very time that we expected them to have left home to go on board the vessel in New York.

In this way one difficulty after another sprang up, until the number expected was reduced when the vessel sailed to six. And all this took place after it was too late for us to make any other arrangements. Had we anticipated any such disastrous issue, we could have had other emigrants ready to fill up the places thus left empty. But as it was, this was impossible—and the expedition was a considerable loss to us.

It is easy to see that all this would be prevented, or saved, if we had a vessel over which we could exercise perfect control.

We have been in correspondence with some mercantile houses who propose to run a vessel at regular times to and from the Colony, for the purpose of accommodating the emigrants who may desire to go. It is thought if such an arrangement can be made on advantageous terms it may save the Society the necessity of purchasing a ship, and yet accomplish the same desirable end.

During the year we have sent out four expeditions:—one from Norfolk, Va., which sailed on the 3d of February, carrying out forty-one emigrants, and a large amount of supplies: one from New Orleans, which sailed May 13, with forty-two emigrants and about \$3,000 worth of goods: one from Norfolk, June 18, having on board only one emigrant, the *Regulus*, the vessel purchased by the Society for the use of the Colony, being entirely filled up with goods for the purchase of territory: and fourthly, the disastrous expedition of which we have spoken, which sailed on the 18th of October.

The whole expense of despatching these four expeditions has been very heavy; a large part of which would have been saved if the Society had owned a vessel.

In these circumstances we lay the subject before our patrons and our authorized advisers, and ask them what shall we do? It is a mighty work which we have undertaken, and we are straitened until it be accomplished: and how shall this be done? Shall we be compelled barely to struggle through another year and save the life of the Society, and the existence of the Colony, or shall we have the means put into our hands by which we can raise the Society above all obstacles, and carry forward the work as the exigencies of the case demand?

In this connection we wish to make a few suggestions to the managers and

members of Auxiliary Societies. They have furnished us much less aid this year than they did last, owing, as they say, to the extreme pressure of the times. We rely upon the co-operation of such friends as have formed themselves into societies, and thus openly espoused the cause. They form an organized body, to whom we have a right to look as AUXILIARIES in the fullest sense of that term. They possess facilities for aiding the cause which are peculiar to them in their organization, and can be enjoyed by none in their individual capacity.

It is therefore a source of deep regret that many of them have been suffered almost to expire, while others have let the year roll round, and have made no effort to raise funds. And we appeal to the officers and managers of all such societies, and entreat them at once to call a meeting, have some impressive speeches, re-organize, appoint new officers, send out collectors to raise funds; and thus by energy, perseverance, and industry, command the attention and respect of the public, and draw largely on their benevolence. It must be evident to all, that without such life and vigor in an Auxiliary Society it can do little to advance the general cause. When an agent, for example, visits the place, he often finds it difficult to learn who are the officers of the Society, and yet he cannot think of going to work without consulting them. To get them together often times consumes as much time and costs as much labor as it would to get a general meeting of the citizens. In such case the Auxiliary Society fails entirely to perform the functions for which it has been constituted.

It is not therefore without cause, that we call upon all the Auxiliaries to be up and doing—to let their light shine, and their influence be felt far and wide.

In the last annual report, allusion was made to a bequest of the late Alexander Watson, deceased, of the Parish of St. James, Santee, S. C. Since that, the suit in Court has been decided in favor of the children. In June last they were sent by order of the Court to this city to be delivered to the Society for the purpose of emancipation. The decree of the Court required that they should be emancipated, and a guardian appointed for them by the Orphans' Court of this city, who was required to give bond and security. This was accordingly done. The children have been placed at school and are now doing well. There is yet one item in reference to the will which has not been finally decided by the Court, which will doubtless be decided in favor of the children. The Society has no pecuniary interest in the matter, having been made merely the agent for the execution of a solemn and important trust.

Another trust somewhat similar has been committed to the Society within the last few months. Mrs. Sarah A. Dubosq, of Cranston, in the county of Providence, Rhode Island, in her last will and testament, left the sum of \$500 "to the treasurer of the A. C. S. in trust for the use and benefit of George Johnson, a colored lad, now a resident of the American Colony of Liberia, in Africa, and his descendants: the interest of said sum to be paid

to the said George, or his descendants annually, and the principal sum to be paid by said treasurer or his successors unto the said George, or his descendants, or in any manner expended for his or their benefit, when in the opinion of the agent of said Colony for the time being, such payment or expenditure shall be most beneficial to said George or his descendants, and in case said George shall die without issue, or his issue or descendants shall become extinct after his death, said sum not having been paid over to him or them, nor expended for his or their benefit as aforesaid, then I give said sum to the said Society forever, to be by them applied to the support of free schools in said Colony in such manner as they shall deem proper."

The \$500 mentioned in the above extract has been received and invested in safe stock, yielding six per cent. interest; but it is not reckoned a part of our general receipts, as the Society has no pecuniary interest in it for the present.

The business of supplying the Colony with a good and sufficient currency imposed on us by the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting has received a very large share of our attention. We have taken measures to redeem all the bills issued by the Society, and make them at all times convertible into gold and silver on presentation at the Colonial store. For this purpose we purchased and sent out \$500 in specie, which, added to the amount of gold and silver in the Colonial treasury will form a specie fund sufficiently large to redeem all the notes in circulation, or to give the holders of them all the security they can desire of the perfect soundness of the currency.

We consider that by this arrangement a great object has been accomplished for the increase of the happiness and promotion of the commercial affairs of the Colony. Hitherto they have experienced great embarrassment, and been subject to heavy losses in their external trade for the want of a sound and convenient circulating medium, which has somewhat interrupted the peace and harmony that ought to prevail in all well-organized communities.

The measures which we have adopted, we believe, are calculated to remove every thing of this kind, and to give increased dignity and importance to all the enactments of this Society, and permanency and stability to the government and the commonwealth.

The Committee have felt the importance of doing something more to promote the cultivation of coffee among the Colonists. There are but few persons among them who were familiar with its growth before they went to Liberia. And although it is very easy of cultivation, yet they have many things yet to learn in regard to it. They need an example before their eyes, and much council and advice in regard to the best kind of coffee, and the various improvements by which it may be made to yield a heavy crop. About the first of July last, a gentleman by the name of Harzen arrived at Monrovia from New Orleans who had been brought up in the West Indies on a large coffee plantation, and was thoroughly acquainted with the business. Governor Buchanan effected a temporary arrangement with him to take the superin-



tendence of the public farm; while he recommended to this Committee to make a permanent arrangement for employing him, so as to enlarge the public farm to at least five hundred acres in coffee, and making all necessary improvements on it.

Being fully impressed with the ultimate value which would accrue from such a plan, we entered into it fully—accepted of Mr. Harzen's proposals, and directed Governor Buchanan to engage his services accordingly. But before the vessel carrying out our dispatches had reached the Colony, Mr. Harzen was taken sick, and died in a few days.

The Committee would recommend to make liberal proposals to any colored man or company of men, who are thoroughly acquainted with the coffee business, and will emigrate to the Colony and engage to manage the public farm, or to open one for themselves. It is believed that they can open and carry on an extensive and successful business for themselves, besides doing much by way of example and influence to stimulate the Colonists to advance in this noble branch of industry. There cannot be a doubt but that coffee will be a chief staple of the western coast of Africa. The climate is the finest in the world; and the soil is inexhaustibly productive. Nothing therefore is necessary but to turn the public sentiment in this channel, and get the operations fairly and fully begun.

We hope that ere this present year rolls round, we shall have the privilege of stating that many persons have gone to the Colony, well prepared to engage largely in this occupation. Had we it in our power we would appeal to the most intelligent, refined, and comfortably situated of the colored population of this country, in view of the vast advantages they may gain by emigrating to the Colony. If we are asked why those who have ample fortune, comfortable situation, and well established reputation, should emigrate? We answer, it is because, with all their dignity and talents they never can enjoy equality of rights here; with their refinement and influence, they are doomed to the most degrading associations; in all the dearest intercourse of society they must forever feel themselves depressed and excluded: and above all, because they ought to be inspired with a burning desire to elevate their race, and redeem the land of their fathers, of their antiquity and their glory, from the hand of the ruthless spoiler, from the chains of superstition, and the bondage of barbarity; and with a determination to give their brethren in this land a country and a name. With such motives as these, they may leave their native shores and repair to the home of their fathers, with gladness of heart, and that too, with the certain prospect before them, of enduring much hardship and toil in entering a new country, felling the forests, and clearing the grounds to make way for the ripening harvest. When the whole earth lay uninhabited and open for his occupancy before their great progenitor Ham, he selected Africa as the residence for himself and his descendants. Now, when all other parts of the earth are occupied with other races of men, why should his descendants not eagerly rush to that country which is theirs by right of in-

heritance and by adaptation to their peculiar constitution! Already have the Colonists kindled there the light of civilization and christianity, which sooner or later, must shine over every portion of that ill-fated and unhappy continent. Have their kindred in this country no desire to aid in a work so grand, and share in triumphs so glorious?

In whatever light, therefore, the cause of Colonization is considered, it addresses its claims to them with all the motives of patriotism, philanthropy, and christianity, for it is at once and emphatically the cause of liberty, of humanity, and of religion. In no other way can they remove from their character that obloquy which here rests upon it. In no other country can they have opened to their vision such bright prospects of prosperity, usefulness, and enjoyment.

Believing, as we confidently do, that the scheme of Colonization is eminently calculated to accomplish the object for which it has been adopted, and to advance the welfare of all concerned, we have improved every means of diffusing intelligence calculated to awaken the colored population of our country to their true interest. The African Repository has been furnished to many of them gratis. Other documents have been put into their hands as we have had opportunity. And we have requested our friends throughout the country to aid us in diffusing correct information among the more intelligent and responsible part of the colored population.

We are the more anxious on this subject in consequence of the scarcity of funds in our possession to carry on this work. Many of them have funds of their own, not only to pay their passage and expenses, but to set themselves up in the Colony under the most promising auspices. Could they be induced to emigrate, it would relieve the Society from much embarrassment for the present, and at the same time strengthen and improve the Colony.

The Committee are more and more impressed with the value and usefulness of the African Repository. Its circulation is indispensable to the largest success of Colonization; it constitutes the only channel by which we can reach the minds of a very large class of the community. Our agents every where feel the benefit of its circulation. One of them says in a letter, "wherever the Repository is taken, I find the ground prepared. The people understand the subject. They know how great are its wants. And there I can raise money. I have to say but few words. The people are ready to contribute." Another gentleman says, "I am happy to inclose you an order for the \$1,000 which I promised you. The African Repository is a very valuable publication. I wish it could reach all our reading population. It must be circulated. If Liberia is the best home for the colored man, he will find it in course of time, as surely as the poor emigrants from Europe do this country, or we resort to the valley of the West. Canada, the West India islands, &c., are not the home of our people of color. They may make the experiment, and be convinced."

A clergyman says, "we need information on the subject of Colonization.

Will you please send me the African Repository? I inclose you the payment for one year. It would be a great satisfaction to the colored people to get a copy or two of the *Liberia Herald*."

Another says, "I inclose you ten dollars for the African Repository. I prize it highly."

Another, "I inclose you five dollars to pay for the Repository. I have read the paper with great pleasure, and feel a deep interest in the African Colony, and a strong conviction that something may be done through its instrumentality, for the civilization of Africa. This certainly would be no mean accomplishment."

But it is unnecessary to give more than a specimen of the numerous letters we are continually receiving, testifying to the usefulness of the Repository, and its indispensableness to the prosperity of the cause of Colonization.

Immediately after the close of the last annual meeting, and in obedience to your order, we purchased the Repository from Judge Wilkeson, who had owned it for two years preceding. This purchase took effect from the 1st of January, 1841. Since that time, the success which has attended its issue, has been such, in a pecuniary point of view, as fully to justify the action of the Board in ordering its purchase. *One thousand one hundred and fourteen* subscribers have been added to its subscription list, without including any that have been added in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The whole expense of editing, printing, publishing, paper, &c., have been \$2,542 12; while the whole receipts in payment of subscriptions have been \$3,684 00; showing a net profit of \$1,141 88, from moneys already paid into the treasury. In addition, there are yet due \$900 from the New York State Colonization Society, to whom we have hitherto furnished, for that amount, as many copies as they wished to circulate in the State, and they take the responsibility of collecting the subscriptions. From the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society there is yet due about \$500. We furnish them with as many copies as they want at one dollar each, and they take the trouble of collecting, &c. From subscribers in different parts of the country there is still due for the year 1841 very large sums—a part of which, we of course never expect to receive; but many of the subscribers may be relied upon with certainty. About seven hundred and fifty copies are sent gratuitously by the Society to Auxiliary Societies, life members, annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards, and clergymen who take up a collection for the cause within the year, and to agents and others who obtain subscribers.

It will appear from this statement, that the Repository may be made a source of very considerable profit to the Society. If the present number of subscribers would punctually pay the amounts they owe, it would bring a very large sum into the treasury; while a little exertion on the part of our friends generally, would suffice to increase the subscription list very greatly. Let them remember, that for every new subscriber they now send us, who pays his subscription, the A. C. S. receives the sum of \$1 50, so that to get a new subscriber is the same thing as to obtain a donation of \$1 50.

The Committee regret that they are under the necessity of stating, that the continued ill health of JUDGE WILKESON, our chairman, has rendered it necessary for him to retire from the arduous duties connected with the office which he has filled with so much credit to himself, and advantage to the cause. As early as June last he was obliged to take some relaxation, and he visited his friends in Buffalo, where he has been confined much of the time since. As soon as he was able to travel he visited this city, and on the 15th of December laid before us a letter tendering his resignation.

Most deeply do we regret the necessity which has thus removed our chairman from among us. His labors have been arduous—his devotion to the cause sincere and fervent—and his zeal and activity untiring. He has made many sacrifices of time, ease, health, and property, for the sake of advancing the noble cause in which he was engaged, and his efforts were not without success. To him, we, the Society and the cause, are deeply indebted. Long will his influence continue to be felt, both in this country and in Africa! And we trust that he will find in the consciousness of having done so much good a reward more than sufficient to recompense him for all his sacrifices.

In concluding this Report, and closing our labors in connection with the Society, we most cordially commend the cause to the favor of a benevolent public, and to the blessing of a kind and overruling providence. Its pathway is not a smooth and flowery one. Rather is it surrounded with embarrassment and fronted with obstacles. What great human enterprise was ever undertaken without difficulty? What ever failed within the compass of human power, while pursued with perseverance, and blessed by the smiles of Heaven? Let the Society prosecute, undismayed, its great work, appealing for succor to the reasonable, the virtuous and the christian portions of the public. Animated by what of encouragement is found in the past, let them proceed under the cheering prospects which are seen in the future. "Let them remember the condition of our forefathers when, collected on the beach of England, they embarked for this distant land, amidst the scoffings of the assembled multitude, and here, in spite of all the perils of ocean and forest, successfully laid the foundations of this glorious republic." Prospects never were darker than theirs: results could not be more glorious. They can only have a parallel. "When centuries shall have rolled away, and the impartial historian of those future ages shall take a retrospect of the age in which we live, he will be led to contemplate with admiration, the benevolent enterprise of African Colonization, and will consider this as the brightest leaf in the page of the history of this country and of Africa! When a great republic of colored men shall have spread over the whole western coast of Africa, and shall have extended its influence to the very centre of that unexplored continent; when its history is traced back to its origin, then will this feeble Society come into permanent notice, and will receive the honor of having laid the foundation of a great empire, and of having introduced and diffused among the numerous barbarous tribes of that continent, all the arts and comforts of civilized life,

and all the inestimable blessings of education and christianity." Then our present few and feeble, and sometimes despised Colonists, shall be the pilgrim fathers of that land, and Cape Messurado their Plymouth Rock ! And to the American Colonization Society shall they ever ascribe their warmest thanks, and their sincerest gratitude, for having conceived the splendid design of laying the foundations of their Republic, and nursing and cherishing it in the days of its infancy.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society and Board of Directors met in the 4th Presbyterian Church of this city on the 18th ultimo, at 7 o'clock, P. M. In the absence of the Hon. H. CLAY, President of the Society, the Rev. WM. HAWLEY, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair, and presided over the meeting. On taking the chair, Mr. HAWLEY stated that a letter had been received from Mr. CLAY, deeply regretting that ill health prevented him from being able to attend the meeting.

The Rev. W. McLAIN was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. JOHN C. SMITH, pastor of the church.

The Rev. W. McLAIN read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, it was resolved, that, to give time for the consideration of the Report, and to make way for other exercises this evening, the Report be laid on the table.

The Rev. C. C. VANARSDALE, of Philadelphia, in compliance with the request of the Executive Committee, delivered an able and highly interesting discourse on the life, character, and death of the late THOMAS BUCHANAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

After which the Society adjourned, to meet in the Colonization Rooms tomorrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

### COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1842.*

The American Colonization Society met agreeably to adjournment—the Rev. Mr. HAWLEY in the chair.

The Annual Report was, on motion, taken up and referred to the Board of Directors, for their consideration and action.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, it was resolved that the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Rev. C. C. VANARSDALE for the very able and interesting discourse which he delivered before the Society last evening, and that we request a copy for publication, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The late despatches of Lieutenant Governor ROBERTS, including a correspondence between himself and Capt. DENMAN, H. B. M. sloop Wanderer, and also the despatches of the Executive Committee to General ROBERTS, were read; and, on motion, they were referred to the Board of Directors for their action.

MESSRS. STONE, BACKUS, and HAWLEY, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The committee reported the following list; and the individuals therein named were severally unanimously elected, viz:

HON. HENRY CLAY, *President*:

*Vice Presidents.*

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|--|---|
| 1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland,          | 29 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi,       |
| 2 General John H. Cocke, of Virginia,    | 30 James Boorman, of New York City,       |
| 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,      | 31 Henry A. Foster, of New York,          |
| 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida,            | 32 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi,          |
| 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.,    | 33 Robert Campbell, of Georgia,           |
| 6 John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut,     | 34 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,         |
| 7 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York,   | 35 Alexander Reed, of Pennsylvania,       |
| 8 Louis McLane, of Baltimore,            | 36 James Garland, of Virginia,            |
| 9 Moses Allen, of New York,              | 37 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the      |
| 10 General W. Jones, of Washington,      | Methodist E. Church, Ohio,                |
| 11 Francis S. Key, of Washington,        | 38 Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, of Boston,   |
| 12 Samuel H. Smith, of Washington,       | 39 Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of London,       |
| 13 Joseph Gales, jr., of Washington,     | 40 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia,            |
| 14 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. Bishop    | 41 Elijah Paine, of Vermont,              |
| of Virginia,                             | 42 Willard Hall, of Delaware,             |
| 15 Alexander Porter, of Louisiana,       | 43 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee,    |
| 16 John McDonough, of Louisiana,         | 44 Gerald Ralston, of London,             |
| 17 S. L. Southard, New Jersey,           | 45 Courtland Van Rensselaer, of N. J.     |
| 18 George Wash. Lafayette, of France,    | 46 James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia,      |
| 19 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the   | 47 Dr. Hodgkin, of London,                |
| Methodist Episcopal Church,              | 48 Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham,     |
| 20 Wm. Maxwell, of Virginia,             | Massachusetts,                            |
| 21 Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,           | 49 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I., |
| 22 Walter Lowrie, of New York,           | 50 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills,  |
| 23 Jacob Burnett, of Ohio,               | Virginia,                                 |
| 24 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire,     | 51 Gen. Alex. Brown, of Virginia,         |
| 25 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi,   | 52 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington,  |
| 26 Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia,            | 53 Rev. F. Wayland, D. D., Rhode Island,  |
| 27 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington, | 54 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., New York,   |
| 28 Rev. Wm. Hawley, of Washington,       | 55 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., New Jersey.  |

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1843.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1842.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met immediately after the adjournment of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Judge *Wilkeson*, Col. *Stone*, of New York, was called to the Chair, and Rev. *W. McLain* was appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen appeared as Directors and took their seats:

*A. G. Phelps,*  
*D. M. Reese,* } New York State Colonization Society.  
*W. L. Stone,*

*E. J. Backus,* } Pennsylvania State Col. So.  
*J. B. Pinney,* }

*J. W. Miller,* New Jersey State Col. So.

*E. Whittlesey,* } Ohio State Col. So.  
*S. Mason,* }

*Thos. W. Williams,* Connecticut State Col. So.

On motion of Mr. *Whittlesey*, it was resolved, that so much of the despatches of Gen. *Roberts* as relate to making specific appropriations in the colony be referred to a committee, to report their views thereon. The Chair named as this committee, Messrs. *Pinney*, *Ellsworth*, and *Phelps*.

On motion of Mr. *Whittlesey*, the Board took up so much of the Annual Report as relates to the resignation of *S. Wilkeson*, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Whereupon, the letter of resignation, addressed by Judge *Wilkeson* to the Executive Committee was read; and, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the resignation of *S. Wilkeson*, Esq., be accepted.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Judge *Wilkeson* for his arduous services while General Agent of the Society and a member of the Executive Committee; and especially for his devoted and gratuitous aid during a period of great difficulty and embarrassment; and that he be assured of their highest respect and confidence, with the most ardent wishes for his future welfare.

On motion of Dr. *Reese*, a committee of three was appointed to examine the Treasurer's report, and the financial transactions of the Society.

The chair named as this committee, Messrs. *Phelps*, *Williams*, and *Backus*.

On motion of Mr. *Pinney*, the Annual Report was taken up and referred to a committee of three, to report thereon.

The chair appointed Messrs. *Pinney*, *Reese*, and *Williams* on this Committee.

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting on the general state of the colony, and to consider the proper distribution of legislative powers between this Board and the Colonial Council; and also the committee appointed on the 22d of July last, to report on the proper manner of impeachment by the Colonial Council, were called upon to report; and not being prepared, the subjects above mentioned, together with the despatches of Gov. *Roberts*, on the same subjects, were referred to another committee, consisting of Messrs. *Underwood*, *Mason*, and *Miller*.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Board go into an election of members of the Executive Committee. This motion, after discussion, was laid on the table; and the letter of Mr. *Gurley*, addressed to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, dated 15th November, 1841, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Society.

On motion of Mr. *Ellsworth*, the Board resolved to go into the election of a Corresponding Secretary; which motion was laid on the table. And on motion of Mr. *Whittlesey*, it was resolved, that it is expedient to appoint, for

the present year, a Corresponding Secretary, whose duty shall be defined by the Executive Committee, and whose services shall be under their control.

The motion to go into an election of Corresponding Secretary was then taken up, and the Rev. R. R. Gurley was unanimously elected to that office.

The motion to go into the election of the members of the Executive Committee was then taken up, and the following gentlemen were elected, viz : W. W. Seaton, M. St. C. Clarke, H. L. Ellsworth, R. S. Coxe, E. Whittlesey, H. Lindsly, and R. R. Gurley.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, it was resolved that the Executive Committee be, and they are hereby authorized, from time to time, to employ one or more individuals to do any business which the interest of the Society may require to be done.

The memorial of N. Brander (colonist) was read and referred to the committee on the general state of the Colony. Adjourned till to-morrow.

*January 20, 1842.*

The Board met according to adjournment. Present as yesterday.

The memorial of A. W. Anderson on the subject of common schools, was taken up, and, on motion, was referred to the Executive Committee for their action ; and they were instructed to take the general subject of education into particular consideration, and to adopt the best measures possible for its advancement.

The subject of the distribution of premiums in the Colony was taken up and referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration, to act in the premises as they may deem advisable.

The subject of preparing a code of laws for the Colony of Liberia, with instructions to correspond with Gov. Roberts, to obtain all the information possible in regard to the laws legally passed and in force in the Colony, and to act thereon as the necessities of the case demand, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account, and examine the financial transactions of the Executive Committee, laid before the Board a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the past year, with their certificate of its correctness : (for which see next page.)

The committee appointed to examine the Annual Report were called upon, and made the following report :

“The committee appointed on the Annual Report, beg leave to report, that they have carefully examined the same, and recommend that it be published under the supervision of the Executive Committee.”

On motion of Mr. Phelps, Lt. Gov. Gen. J. J. Roberts, was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia for the time being.

The various committees made reports on the subjects committed to their consideration ; which were disposed of as the nature of the case required.

After the transaction of much business of a merely local nature, the Board adjourned.



*Receipts and expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from 20th January, 1841, to 17th January, 1842.*

DR.

CR.

To balance per last report - - -	\$ 3,945 84	By payments for passages, &c., of emigrants - -	\$ 4,930 08
Donations, subscriptions, and legacies - -	32,136 72	Do. " Colony of Liberia - -	2,781 92
Receipts from colonial store - -	6,622 96	Do. on account of Dr. Day's salary - -	754 93
" for African Repository - -	2,684 00	Do. " Gov. Buchanan's salary - -	1,680 83
Balances due by the Society, per ledger, (not including the old debts) - -	7,922 32	Colonial store for goods sent, &c. - -	14,785 11
		Compensation to agents - -	3,054 45
		Paid a debt of Louisiana Col. Society - -	80 00
		Paid on account compromised debts - -	6,507 26
		Paid Judge Benedict an old debt - -	100 00
		Paid Dr. Skinner on acc. of relinquished debt - -	50 00
		Cost, outfit, and insurance of schr. Regulus - -	5,311 31
		Expenses for African Repository - -	2,542 12
		Contingent, travelling expenses, office rent - -	4,428 66
		Profit and loss, disc. on uncurrent money, interest, &c. - -	474 75
		Balances due the Society - -	6,640 42
		Stereotype plates, &c., on hand, charged in receipts - -	190 00
	<u>\$54,311 84</u>		<u>\$ 54,311 84</u>

OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the account of Treasurer and Executive Committee, from 20th January 1841, to 17th January, 1842, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

ANSON G. PHELPS.  
L. J. BACKUS,  
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1842.

**PLAN OF UNION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND THE MISSISSIPPI STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, at Natchez, on the 10th of May, 1841, the Rev. Mr. McLain having presented to the Committee credentials as an agent of the American Colonization Society, and special authority and full power to represent and act for said society, in settling sundry questions relative to the respective duties and harmonious action of the two societies, and to establish and define more distinctly their several powers and responsibilities :

It has been mutually agreed and determined as follows, viz :

1. That any and all lands purchased, or hereafter to be purchased, by the American Colonization Society north of the river Sinou, and south of the river New Cesters, shall be transferred to the Mississippi State Colonization Society at its original cost, so as to extend their territory ultimately to those limits, when it may be deemed necessary by them.

2. That all freed slaves, or free colored people from the State of Mississippi, shall be entitled to a settlement within the territory of Mississippi in Liberia, they, or the persons sending them out, desiring it.

3. That all funds arising from collections, legacies, donations, or other contributions within the State of Mississippi, shall be applied to defraying the expenses of sending out emigrants from said State to said Territory, and other expenses incident thereto : *Provided*, That all salaries of agents and expenses in said State shall be first deducted from the amount collected.

4. That the citizens of Mississippi in Liberia shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities secured by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and shall be governed by the same laws.

5. That, without surrendering or infringing the rights of appointing their own Chief Magistrate for their own Colony, reserved by the Mississippi State Colonization Society in their acceptance of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, and acceded to by the said American Colonization Society, for the purpose of greater economy and efficiency under present circumstances, the Mississippi State Colonization Society depute to the Governor of Liberia, for the time being, and until otherwise ordered, all executive power in relation to their Colony, with full authority to appoint a deputy or resident agent, who shall receive instructions from, and be held responsible to said Governor.

6. That said Governor shall forward to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, a quarterly account of all disbursements made by him or deputy agent for the benefit of the said Colony of Mississippi in Liberia.

7. While exercising these functions, the Governor of Liberia is to receive no separate or additional salary. But he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to stipulate for a suitable compensation in the way of salary, for his deputy or resident agent.

8. That the Mississippi State Colonization Society will pay a "*pro ratu*" part of the salary to the Governor of Liberia, in proportion to their representation in the Colonial Council, or their aggregate population.

9. That a travelling Agent for the State of Mississippi, (and Louisiana if they wish it,) shall be appointed by the American Colonization Society, with the advice and consent of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, who shall hold the funds raised by him, subject to the order of the American Colonization Society, and shall make an annual report to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, of the amount collected, and of the general prosperity of the cause throughout the State.

(Signed)

STEPHEN DUNCAN, *Pres't Miss. Col. Soc.*  
F. BEAUMONT, *Sec'y pro tem.*

W. McLAIN, *Agent Am. Col. Soc.*

The following individuals have been constituted Life Members of the American Colonization Society the past year, (1841) by the contribution of \$50 by themselves or their friends.

Rev. Theodrick Pryor,	-	Blacks and Whites, Nottoway Co.,	-	Virginia
Rev. A. C. Dickerson,	-	Bowling Green,	-	Ky.
Rev. Levi Smith,	-	East Windsor,	-	Conn.
Charles Rockwell,	-	Norwich City,	-	"
Rev. Wm. H. Pollard,	-	Laurel Hill,	-	Virginia
Rev. N. H. Harding,	-	Milton, Caswell Co.	-	N. C.
Rev. D. G. Doak,	-	Clarksville,	-	Virginia
Rev. B. T. Northrop,	-	Manchester,	-	Conn.
Rev. Alvan Bond,	-	Norwich City,	-	"
Rev. Seth B. Paddock,	-	Do	-	"
Hon. Elias Perkins,	-	New London,	-	"
Rev. William White,	-		-	Virginia
William Sherman Hunter,	-	Bridgeport,	-	Conn.
Professor Haddock,	-	Dartmouth College,	-	N. H.
John M. C. Irvin,	-	Lexington,	-	Ky.
Rev. T. Thayer,	-	New Port,	-	R. I.
H. Hargrave,	-	Columbus,	-	Geo.
Chas. Gardiner, Rev. Dr. Wheaton,	-	New Orleans,	-	La.
J. A. Maybin,	-	Do	-	"
Judge E. Magee,	-	Woodville,	-	Miss.
Mrs. Mary Ann Archer,	-	Do	-	"
William Miller,	-	Louisville,	-	Ky.
Rev. William Armstrong,	-	Wheeling,	-	Virginia
Mrs. Z. Jacobs,	-	Do	-	"
Daniel C. List,	-	Do	-	"
Rev. Francis L. Robbins,	-	Enfield,	-	Conn.
Rev. Charles H. Page,	-	Louisville,	-	Ky.
C. W. Short, M. D.	-	Do	-	"
Mrs. Weed, Mrs. John McLure,	-	Wheeling,	-	Virginia
Mrs. John List, C. J. Landin.	-	Do	-	"
F. A. Evans, Mrs. L. A. Evans,	-	Pinckneyville, Wilkeson Co.,	-	Miss.
Mrs. Ann L. Clinton,	-	Centreville, Amite	-	"
Mrs. Sarah B. Evans,	-	Pinckneyville,	-	"
Rev. Isaac Cochran,	-	Prince Edward, C. H.	-	Virginia
Dr. Corbin Braxton,	-	King William,	-	"
Robert William Hughes,	-	Philadelphia,	-	Pa.
Thomas Bruce,	-	Halifax Co.	-	Virginia
Rev. Thomas P. Field,	-	South Danvers,	-	Mass.
William Brisland,	-	Natchez,	-	Miss.
Rev. Benjamin Jones,	-	Woodville,	-	"
Rev. R. L. Staunton,	-	Do	-	"
Rev. Thomas Clinton,	-	Centreville,	-	"
John Whitaker,	-	Whitesville, Wilkeson Co.	-	"
James Archer,	-	Natchez,	-	"
Rev. John L. Taylor,	-	Andover,	-	Mass.
John J. Jackson,	-	Parke'sburg,	-	Virginia
William R. Peters,	-	Bloomfield,	-	N. J.
Rev. N. R. Hewitt, Iva Sherman,	-	Bridgeport,	-	Conn.
Sylvanus Sterling,	-	Do	-	"
Rev. John Richards,	-	Hanover,	-	N. H.
Lewis Thompson,	-	Woodville,	-	N. C.
Thomas Paul,	-	Wheeling,	-	Virginia
Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., Rev. J.	-	Providence,	-	R. I.
Leavitt, William Jenkins,	-	Do	-	"
James C. Halsall,	-	Charlottesville,	-	Virginia
Rev. J. P. Anderson,	-	Danville,	-	"
Mrs. Pauline Le Grand,	-		-	"
Rev. Wm. Hamersly,	-	Campbell Co.	-	"
Mrs. Jemima G. Titcomb,	-	Newburyport	-	Mass.